

Three New Species of *Mecotropis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Vietnam and Indonesia

Toshio SENOH

Department of Biology, Chuo University High School,
Koganei, Tokyo, 184 Japan

Abstract Three new species of the anthribid genus *Mecotropis* are described from Vietnam and Indonesia under the names of *M. kumei* (from N. Vietnam), *M. itohi* (from N. Vietnam) and *M. sulawesinus* (from C. Sulawesi). They can be recognized at first sight on characteristic maculations on both the dorsal and ventral sides.

The genus *Mecotropis* LACORDAIRE comprises forty-two species of anthribid beetles mainly distributed in Southeast Asia, including four species, *vietnamensis*, *nishimurai*, *approximatus* and *brevior*, recently described by me.

Recently, through the courtesy of Messrs. K. KUME and K. SAKAI, I was given again an opportunity to examine three strange species of *Mecotropis* collected from northern Vietnam and the Island of Sulawesi. After a careful examination, it became apparent that these species had not been described theretofore. They will be named in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Y. WATANABE of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture, and Professor K. MORIMOTO of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, for their constant guidance and encouragement. I am much indebted to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his constant guidance and for reading the original manuscript of the present paper, and to Messrs. K. KUME, M. ITOH and K. SAKAI for their kindness in providing me with the specimens used in this study.

Mecotropis kumei SENOH, sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Length: 29 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apex of pygidium). Relatively slender species.

Female. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, mud yellow and black; antennae with no ring; black hairs of elytra forming many small round patches, two of which at the centre are relatively large. Pygidium with two oblong yellowish patches on basal three-fourths; underside mainly covered with yellowish hairs.

Head slender, extending forwards, and with a deep longitudinal sulcus from be-

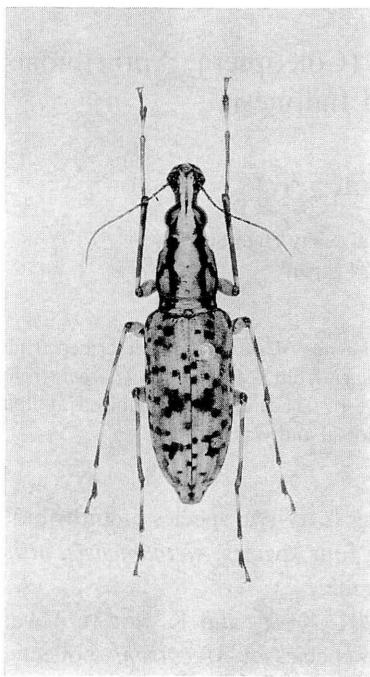


Fig. 1. *Mecotropis kumei* SENOH, sp. nov., ♀, from northern Vietnam.

tween eyes to basal parts of antennae; eyes relatively large, hemispherical, and relatively approximate to each other; rostrum slender, thick, parallel-sided in basal half, gradually widened in apical half, widest at the bases of mandibles, strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and rugged on lateral sides; maximum width of rostrum about 4.0 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, barely reaching the basal margin of pronotum, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 18: 10: 23: 20: 18: 18: 19: 18: 30: 27: 42, subapical parts of 1st to 8th somewhat swollen.

Pronotum slender, about 1.1 times as long as wide, widest at basal two-fifths; anterior margin somewhat emarginate; dorsal transverse carina weakly arcuate, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous in basal two-fifths and horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula short, not reaching dorsal transverse carina. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra relatively long and thick, about 2.0 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures very small, distance between them a little narrower than the widths of intervals; intervals flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium linguiform, extending backwards, nearly as long as wide, bending downwards in apical third; lateral margins gradually convergent towards broadly rounded apex; disc slightly swollen.

Prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; mesosternal process relatively slender; metasternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal

cavities; 1st to 3rd visible sternites conjointly almost horizontal in side view, 4th and 5th conjointly somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior femur a little shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia a little longer than the posterior which is longer than the median; anterior tarsus longer than the median which is distinctly longer than the posterior.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, Mt. Tamdao (about 1,300 m alt.), N. Vietnam, 10–VI–1991, Masao ITOH leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Mecotropis similis* JORDAN, 1898, described from Mt. Kawi, Java, but can be distinguished from the latter by the distinct markings of pronotum, distinct small patches of elytra, and so on. The specific name is given in honour of Mr. K. KUME who provided me with the valuable specimen.

***Mecotropis itohi* SENOH, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 2)

Length: 25 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra). Relatively robust species.

Female. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, pale yellow and black; antennae with pale yellowish hairs in 7th, 8th and basal part of 9th segments; pronotum with a black oblong patch at the centre; elytra with four black irregular patches in basal half; pygidium with pale yellowish hairs except for black marginal parts; underside mainly covered with pale yellowish hairs.

Head robust, and with a deep longitudinal sulcus from vertex to basal parts of antennae: eyes not so large, rounded, relatively estranged from each other; rostrum robust, gradually narrowed towards basal parts of antennae, then gradually widened anteriorly, widest at the bases of mandibles, strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with three deep longitudinal sulci from anterior margin of eye to basal part of antenna on each side; maximum width of rostrum about 2.1 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margin of elytra, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 24: 13: 23: 26: 29: 26: 30: 25: 25: 21: 30.

Pronotum robust, convex above, about 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at about basal two-fifths; disc depressed behind the middle; dorsal transverse carina broadly rounded, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter declivous, extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula distinct, not reaching dorsal transverse carina. Scutellum small and rounded. Elytra oval, convex above, about 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal four-fifths, then narrowed posteriorly; strial punctures very small, distance between them narrower than the widths of intervals;

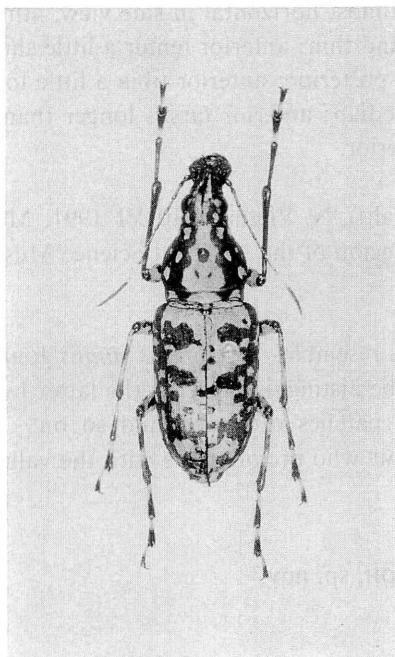


Fig. 2. *Mecotropis itohi* SENOH, sp. nov., ♀, from northern Vietnam.

intervals flat; subbasal swellings obscure. Pygidium subtriangular, extending backwards, about 1.3 times as wide as long, and narrowed towards broadly rounded apex, with lateral margins not reflexed.

Prosternum with a deep transverse sulcus in front of coxal cavities; mesosternal process linguiform, parallel-sided; metasternum with neither sulcus nor fossa; 1st to 5th visible sternites, viewed from side, conjointly almost horizontal. Legs moderately long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the median which is a little shorter than the posterior; anterior tibia longer than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tarsus nearly as long as the median which is longer than the posterior.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype ♀, Mt. Tamdao (about 1,300 m alt.), N. Vietnam, 3~10-VII-1990, Masao ITOH leg. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Distribution. Northern Vietnam.

Notes. This species resembles *Mecotropis caelestis* JORDAN, 1898, described from the Island of Samar, the Philippines, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the colour and the mode of patches on the upperside. The specific name is given in honour of Mr. Masao ITOH who collected this new species at the top of Mt. Tamdao.

Mecotropis sulawesinus SENO, sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

Length: 16–18 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apex of pygidium). Relatively slender species.

Male. Colour entirely black. Pubescence dense, white, mud yellow and black; head with a white stripe from occiput to basal parts of antennae; antennae with no ring; pronotum with five stripes, mud yellow ones on both sides, white one in middle, and broad brown ones in submedian parts; scutellum with white hairs; elytra with three stripes, mud yellow broad ones on both sides and white one in middle, with several irregular black patches; pygidium with white hairs except on a broad median stripe; underside covered with white hairs; legs mainly covered with white hairs.

Head slender, extending forwards, parallel-sided in occipital parts, and with a deep median longitudinal sulcus from vertex to basal parts of antennae; eyes moderately large, moderately convex above, emarginate in anterior margin, and strongly approximate to each other; rostrum relatively slender, thick, gradually widened in apical half, widest at the bases of mandibles, strongly emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, and with a deep longitudinal sulcus extending from lower margin of eye towards mentum on each side; maximum width of rostrum about 5.0 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae long, about 2.3 times as long as the length of body, scape thick, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 15: 8: 58: 62: 56: 73: 71: 74: 50: 13: 31, apical segment somewhat curved and pointed.

Pronotum slender, about 1.2 times as long as wide, widest at about middle; dorsal transverse carina arcuate, closest to posterior margin at the middle, and roundly connected with each lateral carina, the latter horizontally extending to the subapical part of side margin; carinula short, not reaching dorsal transverse carina. Scutellum rectangular. Elytra slender, about 1.8 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal halves, then gradually narrowed posteriad, basal margin almost straight; strial punctures very small, distance between them nearly as wide as the widths of intervals; intervals flat; subbasal swellings weak. Pygidium subtrapezoidal, extending backwards, about 1.3 times as wide as long, all margins reflexed, lateral ones gradually convergent towards truncated apex.

Prosternum without sulcus; viewed from side, venter weakly arcuate from 1st to 4th visible sternites, 5th somewhat slanting. Legs long and thin; anterior femur shorter than the median which is nearly as long as the posterior; anterior tibia longer than the median which is longer than the posterior; anterior tarsus evidently longer than the median which is evidently longer than the posterior.

Female. Antennae short, extending barely beyond the basal margins of elytra, proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 14: 7: 19: 18: 20: 20: 20: 18: 19: 15: 25.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Palolo, C. Sulawesi, Indonesia, IX–1991. Paratype: ♀, same data as for the holotype. The type series is deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

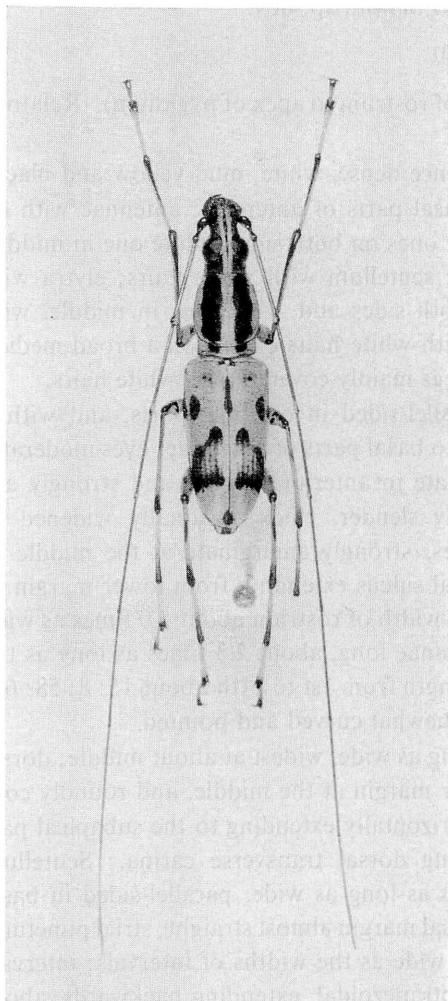


Fig. 3. *Mecotropis sulawesinus* SENOH, sp. nov., ♂, from central Sulawesi.

Distribution. Indonesia (central Sulawesi).

Note. This species can be discriminated from the known species of *Mecotropis* by the peculiar markings of upperside.

要 約

妹尾俊男: ベトナムおよびインドネシアから発見された *Mecotropis* 属 (ヒゲナガゾウムシ科) の 3 新種。——筆者は最近、東京都の桑久仁雄、酒井 香の両氏のご好意により、多数のベトナムおよびインドネシア産のヒゲナガゾウムシ類の恵与を受けた。そのなかに、*Mecotropis* 属に含まれる 3 新種を発見したので、ベトナム北部から得られた 2 種に対して *Mecotropis kumei* SENOH および *M. itohi* SENOH、またスラウェシ島中部からのものに *M. sulawesinus* SENOH と命名し、記載した。

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On Several Anthribids (Coleoptera, Anthribidae) from Vietnam

Toshio SENOH

Department of Biology, Chuo University High School,
Koganei, Tokyo, 184 Japan

In May of this year, Messrs. Toshitsugu ENDO and Masatoshi NISHIMURA made a collecting trip to South Vietnam and collected many insects in three provinces, Lam Dong, Khanh Hoa and Binh Dinh. In July, Mr. NISHIMURA again made a collecting trip to two provinces different from those of the previous trip. One is the Province of Ha Son Binh, and the other is the Province of Son La, both in North Vietnam.

The collection made contained several anthribids, which were submitted to me for taxonomic study through the courtesy of Messrs. ENDO and NISHIMURA. After a careful examination, it became apparent that five of them were identified with *Sintor floridus* JORDAN, *Xylinada nodicornis* (WEBER), *Litocerus khasianus* JORDAN, *L. thaus* JORDAN and *Aphaulimia rufescens* (JORDAN), which have not been recorded from Vietnam up to the present.